Animal Arena.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15— Letric - 8:15 - Fantana.

MANHATTAN HEACH - 3 and 8:30 - Vaudeville Cartivals - 8:15 - Pain's Port Arthur - Grand Fireworks.

NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE - 8:30 - Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up.

So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 526,179 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertises

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertiser THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

more than during the same period of 1904.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New Dork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Balfour government was defeated by a majority of three in the House of Commons on a motion to reduce the membership of the Irish Land Commission; the Premier is not expected to resign, although he declined to make a statement of his position. —— The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow passed the first reading of the proposed constitution, and copies of it will be distributed; a delegate stated that there was no hope for reforms from above, and an appeal should be made to the people. vestigate the whole field of life insurance was recommended at Albany by Governor Higgins, and the Senate members were appointed. ——Senator Dick, of Ohio, predicted a sweeping Republican victory in that State this fall. ——The Chicago wheat pit was made frantic by the news that black rust was prevalent in the Northwest. ——Mrs Richmond Pearson Hobson was taken seriously ill while passing through Iowa, and sent to a hospital in Desmoines. ——A Kansas City bank falled because it held over \$100,000 of C. J. Devlin's paper.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy.

Twenty-eight deaths were reported in NewYork as due to heat. — Investigation of
the books of "Town Topics" showed that Justice Deuel had been drawing \$1,200 a year for
"general services." — The release of Dr.
Edward Parks held in Norway of the release of Dr. tice Deuel had been drawing \$1,200 a year for "general services." — The release of Dr. Edward Parks, held in Norway on suspicion of being implicated in the Higginson jewel robbery, was ordered. — An explosion of gas seriously injured an electrician who was removing the cover to a manhole at Fulton and Nassau sis. — According to a physician at Ellis Island, the steamship companies are trying to dump in this city hordes of immigrants afflicted with trachoma. — Edward H. Niedinger, accused of ill treating little girls, was found guilty. — The bank examiners announced that they were unable to find a record on the Mercantile Trust books of a loan to the "trustees."

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, west winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 73.

We desire to remind our readers who are be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE satisfaction, though not without solicitude.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

"THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT."

The conference of colored men just held at Magara Falls, under the inspiration of Professor W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, has prganized for protracted agitation and issued in address which reflects in large measure the well known views and somewhat impatient spirit of Professor Dubois. That highly educated and brilliant man, who might be one of the greatest of constructive forces for the advancement of his race, seems to be hindered by a personal and racial self-consciousness. In "The Souls of Black Folk" we are made to feel that he is thinking more of the trick fate played on him in not making him a white man than of and allied solar disturbances there is a close helping black men to make the best of the conditions that surround them and grow to be proud of being black men. This hypersensitiveness narrows his view and prevents him from encouraging his race to take their troubles as "part of the day's work" in their upward march.

The address reflects that temperament. It is the manifesto of a movement apparently more concerned with the negro's grievances than with his progress. It is turning energy to indignation instead of industry. With one or two exceptions its demands for the negro are no more than in abstract justice and with strict logic he might claim, but its spirit is not that of wise helpfulness to the great mass of colored people in solving the actual and hard problems which confront them. The address, while protesting against political discrimination on account of race, professes readiness to accept differences honestly made on account of ignorance or immorality, but practically repudiates this elsewhere by a demand for unlimited manhood suffrage, which in the South means the domination of many communities by its most ignorant elements. Its picture of the trials of the negro is overdrawn, we believe, for never, in the South at least, was the opportunity of the intelligent, moral and patient negro in business, agriculture and professional life greater than now, despite his political disabilities. But in general we may accept its account of the wrongs of the negro. The question is how to right vapor and other obstructions closely enough to them-by angry protest, or by work to give reveal the real conduct of the sun. Professor every negro such standing in character and Langley's exquisitely sensitive bolometer, which plorable inadequacies. Neverti Jess, they recpresperity among his neighbors that they will concede his rights? Prosperity and character one-millionth of a degree, puts in the hands of are the foundations of every people's rights. the physicist the means of solving that prob-The under dog is always put upon. What man lem. When it has been used at several suitable was ever so discriminated against as the Jew, stations for ten or twelve consecutive years make the best of it, if it is the best they can at who has, nevertheless, won not only equality, the world will know more about the sun's bebut a masterful power throughout the civilized havlor than it does now. In the mean time world by nothing but incomparable industrial observations of the weather should be digested efficiency? The poor Irish of our early history and studied on a scale broad enough to indiwere kicked about till they worked themselves cate what are the most conspicuous and sigup to be property owners with a stake in the nificant departures from average conditions. A names of the delegates and have prepared sum-

their enfranchisement. No man, whatever his color, who is a good citizen, a land owner, with already. money to pay his way and contribute to the common welfare, will in the long run be op-

pressed. Perhaps it does not speak well for human nature that it worships prosperity and respectability, but it is a fact for the negro to reckon with. The basis of modern civilization is industrial, and the backward race which would take its place among the leaders of that civilization must make an industrial conquest. We may sympathize with passionate protests against wrongs, but is the best course for righting them "to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently," saying, "To ignore, overlook or "apologize for those wrongs is to prove our-'selves unworthy of freedom," and lamenting that the negro "needs sympathy and receives "criticism; needs help and is given hindrance; "needs protection and is given mob violence; "needs justice and is given charity; needs lead-"ership and is given cowardice and apology; "needs bread and is given a stone"? We think not. An inch of progress is worth a yard of

The danger of such a movement, which makes us regret this spirit among men of the power for good of Professor Dubois, is not in its challenge to the whites. Would that it might awaken every white man to a sense of injustice and a larger humanity! Would that it might exorcise the demon of race prejudice and of insolence in power! The danger is that it will turn those negroes who, for their own good, most need to learn the lesson of patient industry to impatient and profitless agitation. We want no new propaganda of that assertion, unaccompanied by competence, which wrecked negro advancement in reconstruction days, and doubtless the able leaders of "the Niagara Movement" mean no such thing. But they are taking the risk of diverting the most thoughtless of their people from the path of discipline and industrial progress, in which they are making rapid strides and by which they will at last most surely secure the rights so justly longed for, and hold them beyond the possibility of dispute.

A LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

Governor Higgins's determination to let the legislature undertake an investigation of the had not unfitted him to wear the judicial erlife insurance business of the State, if it should see fit to do so, has caused both surprise and gratification. The Governor's decision may not have been recently reached, but it certainly has the appearance of suddenness: for many uncontradicted statements had led to the belief that he saw no sufficient reason for authorizing a consideration of the subject of insurance at the extra session. There is, however, in any case, no inconsistency in the Governor's action. He has not been convinced heretofore, nor does he now seem to be convinced, that a legislative investigation, in addition to the department's inquiry and the expected proceedings in court, is required to put the legislature in possession of the information required for a judicious revision of the insurance law. He very properly concluded, however, that the legislature ought to be enabled to decide that question for itself. It is a question which the legislature decided at once and without difficulty, and we may hope that in the interval before the regular session a solid basis for wise action will be provided.

The quality of legislative investigations varies widely, and this State has had a close acquaint ance with all varieties. In the present instance the result may show that the Governor was not mistaken in his belief that the labors of a joint committee were not indispensable. But even if that should prove to be the fact, it would not disprove the propriety of taking public opinion into account at this time. There is, beyond doubt, a very strong and prevalent desire for a that actual construction work can be begun this thoroughgoing scrutiny of the insurance companies by legislative authority, and a refusal to yield to the demand would have been resented. Moreover, it is a fact that the Insurance Department is not perfectly equipped for the work which it has been carrying on of late, and it is not safe to assume that the courts will supply, within the next few months, the deficiencies which Superintendent Hendricks concedes. In order to act wisely the legislature must possess complete knowledge, which it will obtain if the joint committee does its full duty | \$22.67 the 1,000,000 gallons, leaving the Ramapo without fear or favor.

A great responsibility rests upon the joint | 000,000 gallons of daily supply. committee, and it will be held to a strict account. It possesses virtually unlimited power for the purposes of its inquisition. To use that about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will power, to whatever extent circumstances may require, without abusing it is a grave and delicate task. There is no doubt in any quarter that the Insurance law needs to be amended in the interest of policyholders and the general tavia Kill. Thus as much as 250,000,000 gallons public, and the preliminary process which the legislature has ordered will be regarded with

> ARE THE SUN SPOTS TO BLAME? It would be rash to assume that the appearance of enormous spots on the sun simultaneously with the development of extraordinarily hot weather in this country is anything more than an accidental coincidence. There may be a relation between the two events, but nobody is wise enough to prove it. A sun spot is a product of eruptive or other forces operating on a scale of almost incalculable magnitude The contemplation of the phenomenon is wonderfully suggestive to the imagination, but before any supposition regarding its possible effect on the earth's atmosphere is accepted more convincing reasons for doing so must be of-

fered than are now available.

In the frequency and abundance of spots approach to periodicity. At intervals whose average length is eleven years climaxes are reached, after which a subsidence to apparent inactivity is observed. It is evident, moreover, that a maximum stage has recently been attained. More than this it is impossible to say with much confidence. It is not yet certain whether the sun emits more heat when spots are large and numerous than at other times or less heat. Again, meteorologists cannot tell positively what results should follow an increased thermal output. A more lively circulation of the atmosphere would probably be promoted, because the power which keeps the existing air currents in motion is believed to be solar heat. The movements of the atmosphere as a whole, though, are exceedingly complicated, and at present it is difficult to foresee whether a country situated as the United States is ought to expect hotter weather or colder weather in consequence of a stimulus to

such mements. Theogh physicists for many years have been trying to determine what they call the "solar constant"-the actual heat radiation independent of terrestrial influences that mask itthere is room for suspicion that the sun is not constant at all. By making simultaneous observations at the earth's surface and at an Russian people. Men who do as these delegates exceedingly high level it should be possible to estimate the fluctuating interference of dust, measures so small a temperature change as

THE HOOKER VERDICT.

Justice Warren B. Hooker won a technical victory yesterday when the Assembly failed to cast a two-thirds vote for the resolution removing him from office. A hundred votes were necessary and only 76 were given against him. Legally the charges of unfitness presented have failed, and Justice Hooker can fill out his term without fear of further legislative censure or prosecution. He still has eight years and a half to serve, and it now rests with him to determine whether, after the unsparing scrutiny to which his acts have been submitted and the Assembly's rather dubious verdict on those acts, he can continue to administer justice in our courts either to his own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of the general public.

We have more than once said that the charges brought against Justice Hooker would have excited little or no comment forty years ago, when the spoils system was in full force and practically every politician was-and thought he had to be-a spoilsman. It was the ex-Congressman's misfortune to have applied in his officebrokerage transactions certain standards of conduct which we have happily begun to consider out of date. His chief fault was in undervaluing the forces which have lifted the public service to a cleaner and higher level, and what prejudiced him most in public opinion was the insensibility he has shown to the real gravamen of the accusations against him.

We have never held that Justice Hooker committed acts involving venality or moral turpitude. As a judge his record has been in no wise assailed, and his associates on the bench have freely testified to his judicial integrity and capacity. It is agreeable to know that if he elects to remain a judge the State will be officially well served. We are as willing as any of his apologists to distinguish between what he has done as a judge and what he has done as a politician. The legislature was not asked, in fact, to remove him for anything he did or failed to do while sitting as a court. It was merely requested to pass sentence on his personal qualifications—to decide whether or not his methods and practices as a politician mine.

On this point the Assembly's verdict is far from satisfying. Justice Hooker is acquitted. It can hardly be said, however, that he is vindicated. An actual majority in the lower house voted for his removal. More than half of the members of the Assembly-in spite of influences which must have strongly inclined them to leniency and charity-have gone on record as believing that he is morally disqualified to hold his office. We do not doubt that more than a bare majority of the voters of the State concur in that opinion. Justice Hooker has lost the confidence of the public, and in the face of the Assembly's vote-technically abortive though it is-it is hard to see how he can expect to enjoy the respect and honor which should attach to any one discharging high judicial func-

A judge, to do his work as a judge, should be above reproach-above the shadow of a suspicion of personal unfitness. Justice Hooker's record is still darkened by that shadow.

WATER FROM ESOPUS.

It is gratifying to learn that the new City Water Commission and the new State Water Commission are working harmoniously together and keeping pace in the important undertaking of increasing this city's water supply, so that, in the opinion of Mayor McClellan, it may be

It is highly interesting to observe that the Esopus watershed has practically been selected as the source of the new supply. That was the source from which the notorious Ramapo company proposed to get the supply for which it was to charge this city \$70 the 1,000,000 gallons. Mr. John P. Freeman, the well known civil engineer, reported to the New-York Controller in March, 1900, that the total cost of supplying water from Esopus would not be more than ompany a profit of \$9,466 a day on its 200,-

Mr. Freeman also reported that the Esopus Valley proper comprised only 240 square miles, and could be depended upon to furnish not more than 100,000,000 gallons a day. The additional yield which Ramapo looked for would have to be secured by tunnelling into other adjacent valleys, so as to tap Schoharie Creek and Baa day might be secured. The sites for dams he found of uncertain character, requiring very careful and costly construction. The quality of the water is particularly fine, though during spring freshets and after rains it is turbid with the wash of red clay.

Estimates by Mr. Freeman were for reservoirs of 30,000,000,000 gallons storage capacity, eleven miles of connecting tunnels and aqueducts to New-York City, partly steel tubes, partly tunnel and partly cut and cover masonry The total cost would be not less than \$30,660,000 and not more than \$40,940,000. The supply would be 200,000,000 gallons a day. The cost for each 1,000,000 gallons would be not less than \$17 12 nor more than \$22 67, or, with a sinking fund to pay off the whole cost of construction in forty years, not less than \$22.70 nor more than \$30 01.

Manifestly, any of these figures are vastly preferable to the \$70 of Ramapo-excepting to the Ramapo stockholders. If Mr. Freeman's estimates of five years ago hold good in the present enterprise, the city may regard the new works with entire satisfaction.

THE ZEMSTVO CONGRESS.

The Zemstvo Congress commands and well deserves our admiration by both its courage and its discretion. It displays courage of a high order in meeting in spite of oppressive police prohibition, and in doing so publicly, in the presence of the Chief of Police and his aids, There is no attempt at concealment. The delegates are even eager to reveal their names to the police and to assume the fullest responsibility for their acts. That is the course of men who are thoroughly in earnest, who have the courage of their convictions and who have counted and are willing to pay the cost of their pro-

Their discretion is, however, equal to their valor. There is no violence of act or of speech. There is no wanton defiance of authority. There are no illegal acts, but only a manly insistence upon legal rights against capricious and arbitrary repression. The spirit is not that of the anarchist, but rather that of John Hampden, and the contemplation of it inspires us with renewed and increased hope for the future of the are doing deserve to attain their ends.

Admirably discreet, too, is their attitude toward the Bouligan scheme of a national assembly. They criticise it. They point out its deognize its good features, they perceive that its adoption would mark a long and irreversible step forward, and so, as they are not "expecting all things in an hour," they are willing to present get. That, too, is the spirit of patriots and of statesmen, and we cannot doubt that in the end it will prevail.

We shall watch with interest to see what the police will do about it. They have taken the community. It is the same with the negroes, comparison of the two classes of data would be allowance being made for the exaggeration of immensely instructive. Without such prelimination will serve the warrants seems incredible. Some

conjecture; and there has been too much of that of Russia!" That is practically what prosecution of this congress would mean, and we are inclined to think that not even Russian police bureaucrats or autocrats "know the method of "drawing up an indictment against a whole

> Even Boston is warming up, and some of the best families admit it is tepid.

The American Minister to Ecuador reports Quito, freight rates to Guayaquil from New-bilt, jr., Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. Maxwell York have been five times greater than from Stephenson, Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt and Mrs. Bull. Hamburg. Yet there are persons who wonder why Germany outstrips the United States in South American markets! Happily, the breaking of the Panama Railroad monopoly will improve conditions to some extent, and the opening of the Panama Canal will put American commerce at least on equal terms with European on the west coast of South America.

The dapanese army is reported to be energetically advancing in Manchuria. General Linevitch is apparently "luring them on."

Queer stories are told about the paralyzing effect of electricity which is said to have escaped from the third rail of the Long Island Southampton, Long Island, has returned to the road on Tuesday. Complaints of this kind should be investigated carefully by the railway company, because it is possible that there has been careless workmanship somewhere, and the statements which have been made may really be true. Until they are fully verified, however, they should be regarded with skepticism by the public. No shock can be received by animals or human beings unless they form a connecting link between two electric conductors, one being positively and the other negatively charged. As there is no third rail at any of the street crossings on the Long Island road, it is hard to see how a horse could touch it; and contact with the traffic rails alone ought to be perfectly harmless. To make any kind of "short circuit" possible, it would be necessary for the electricity to escape from a badly insulated third rail and travel several rods along the earth, and that the latter should be wet, not dry.

Cæsar saving his Commentaries at the risk of his life added to his fame by the exploit. and Professor Hough saving, at similar risk, his records of Jupiter shows that an astronomer can be a hustler also

There is no open door for China to the peace

Sir William Mulock, in a speech the other day at the meeting of the British Empire League in London, Canada, said the twentieth century belonged to Canada. Sir William omitted to state when or how Canada acquired title.

Following China's example, Corea asks to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference. Then why not England, whose shipping was preyed upon; and France, whose neutrality was violated, and Germany, whose Chinese port was made a place of refuge; and Denmark. whose commerce was warned to clear the way for Rojestvensky's fleet; and the United States, whose Philippine waters were sought as an asylum? Peace making in universal town meeting might be vivacious, but we must doubt if it would be effective.

The directors of the Interborough company have discovered that the subway is the coolest place in New-York. Outside exchanges are requested not to copy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

One of the policemen who stand on downtown corners of Kansas City, according to "The Times" of that place, says that a countryman approached him and said:

"I'm leekin' for my cousin. Thought p'raps you cud tell me where to find him. I don't know where he lives er what he does." "What's his name?" asked the policeman

"Stand over there on the corner and holler 'Smith,'" said the officer. "Maybe he'll be in the

crowd that answers."

AN END OF DANCING.

Time was, a few brief lustres back.

When in the many damsel'd dance,
Ere I had grown supine and slack.
It was my purest joy to prance
The whole night long,
Returning with the mlikman's matin song.

My waist was relatively slim,
And to the waits amorous flow
None brought a lustier turn of limb,
A lighter, more fantastic, the;
It was a treat
Merely to sit and watch my mobile feet.

But now the jumping movement jars
Upon a frame maturely stout;
And when I've borne a dozen bars
I find my wind is giving out;
I wheeze; I puff;
I tell my partner I have had enough.

And while I undergo repair,
And she, impatient, paws the ground,
I ask myself what brought me there,
Why should I go careering round,
Hustled and hot,
And talking unimaginable rot?

Dear Joan (contemporary flame)
Is now a fixture by the wall;
And Joan the Second, with the same
Red hair that held my heart in thrall,
Has not, I see.
Inherited her mother's taste for me!

Such, roughly, be the reasons why At 10 p. m., replete with food, When o'er a pipe my pensive eye Betrays the after-dinner mood, I loathe to rise And irk myself with choric exercise.

Ah. ladies, you whose halls of light Lament the dearth of darcing males Have pity! Though my heart is right. Think of the solid flesh that qualis!

Ask me no more To pound with ponderous foot the shining floor!

And you, Terpsichore, the one
I wooed the most of all the Nine—
Now that my palmy days are done.
Now, ere my drooping powers decline
By further slumps—
To you I dedicate these pious pumps!

A man who was easily satisfied with "something else just as good," went into an Emporia (Kan.) drug store the other day and asked for some whis-key for stomachache. When he was refused, he said: "Oh. well, give me an fee cream soda."

EARLY RISING.

Oh, the joy of early rising!
There is nothing to compare
With the fine exhibitation
Of the joyous morning air.
And if you chance to oversleep.
The air still bids you thrive.
'The just as fresh at nine or ten
As 'twas at four or five.

Oh, the splendor of the sunshine
As it rises in the east!
And the swetness of the clover
When the bees prepare to feast!
But there's this consolation for
The man who rises late:
The sun is just as bright at twelve
As e'er it was at eight.

Now, nature has provided
By a dispensation kind
That any hour seems early
To the slothfully inclined.
Oh, the joy of early rising!
It is all the more a boon
Because it's ready for us
Any time from five till noon.
—(Washington Star.

French historians must feel somewhat uneasy over a recent case in the Paris courts M. de Bertier de Sauvigny has brought suit against Armand Dayot for alleged defamation of his grandfather, Bertler de Sauvigny, in his illustrated history of France, in which the said grandfather is pictured hanging from a lamppost with the rope around his neck while the text says he deserved

Families Supplied.—Auntie (to her young niece)

"Guess what I know, Mary—there's a little baby
brother upstairs! He came this morning when you
were asleen." Mary—"Did he? Then I know who
brought him—it yas the milkman." "What do
you mean, Mary?" "Why, I looked at the sign on
his cart yesterday, and it said "Families supplied
daily."—(Harper's Weekly.

the bitterness growing out of the conditions of tent men, the public can have no resource but exaggerated, bade them "Write down the whole About People and Jocial Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

As usual in the middle of the week a number of people came into town from the seaside and summer resorts, and there was an exceptionally large fleet of yachts lying off the New-York Yacht Club landing at East 23d-st. Restaurants presented an appearance of unwonted animation at the luncheon hour, while familiar faces were seen at club windows. Among those seen on the avenue were Mrs. R. that, according to a prominent merchant of Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderwho has taken a cottage at Saratoga 177 he rest of the season.

> Sir Percy Sanderson, K. C. M. G., his Britannic majesty's consul general in New-York, will sail to-morrow for England on leave of absence

Colonel Franklin Bartlett has announced his retirement from the command of the 22d Regiment, New-York National Guard. He states that this urse is rendered imperative by business interests.

yesterday, and have gone to Cedarhurst for the nainder of the summer. Miss Mary Harriman, who has been staying at

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade arrived from Europe

country place of her parents at Arden, N. Y. The marriage of Miss Mildred Barclay, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, to S. Oakley Van der

Poel will take place in September at the Dunes Church, Southampton. Mr. and -Mrs. William de la Roche Anderson have returned to their country place at Plainfield,

N. J., after a visit to Mrs. Anderson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, at Marion, Mass. The marriage of Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip Allen Clark will take place at Newport to-m wedding reception will be followed by the first run of the season of the Monmouth County Hunt, under the mastership of P. F. Collier, the meet

taking place at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's farm. Miss Leila Paget, daughter of General and Mrs. Arthur Paget; Lady Marjorie Manners, daughter of the Marchioness of Granby; Miss Ruby Lindsay, Miss Padelford, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Cunard, and Miss Olga Montagu will act as the bridesmaids of Miss Alberta Sturges, daughter of Mrs. Francis Leggett, on the occasion of her marriage on Tuesday next in London to Charles George Montagu, son of Admiral the Honorable Victor and Lady Agneta Montagu, and nephew and heir pre-sumptive to the earldom and estates of his uncle,

Lord Sandwich.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Sir Alexander Swettenham, governor and captain general of Jamaica, to the daughter of R. P. Copeland, of England. Sir Alexander, before becomin Governor of Jamaica was Governor of British Guiana, and before that Governor of Singapore, where he was succeeded by his brother, Sir Frank Swettenham, whose matrimonial affairs recently engaged the attention of the divorce court in London. Sir Alexander's former wife, Lady Swettenham, has visited this country on several occasions, notably in connection with the America's Cup

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.)
Newport, R. I., July 20.—With an improve in the weather there was considerable activity in the cotttage colony to-day, and there was a larger crowd at the Casino this noon than on any day this week. Tennis was much in evidence, and later in the day there was a large crowd at the

The largest social event of the day was the uncheon given this afternoon at Berger's Bellevue lodge by Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, the guests, about forty in number, being seated at one large square table, which was decorated with yellow and white flowers. During the luncheon music was furnished by the Hungarian Band. Mrs. Berry man's guests were Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. G. B. De Forrest, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. C. H. Hoffman, Mrs. D. B. Fearing, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. F. P. Sands, Mrs. A. T. French, Mrs. E. R. Morse, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, jr., Mrs. J. De F. Danielson, Mrs. C. P. Hillhouse, Miss F. Lyman, Mrs. A. S. Clarke, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. J. A. Swan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. G. Kortright, Miss C. Pell, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. H. L. Emmett, Mrs. E. L. Bud-low, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Allston Flagg. Mrs. Philip Lydig and Mrs. J. J.

Mrs Pembroke Jones this eve dinner at Inchiquin in honor of her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, later taking her guests to the vaudeville at Peabody Park. A cottage dinner was also given by Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, and a cheon by Mrs. J. W. Gerard at one of the Pi-

be led by Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Jones. Mrs. William G. Roelker is giving a ball onethe evening of August 18, at which Mr. Dyer will be the cotilion

Registered at the Casino to-day were William B. Leeds, Miss Carlisle, W. B. Howe and C.

Creighton Webb.

Joseph T. Tower, of New-York, has rented the villa of Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Pomeroy and her daughter will

sail for Europe shortly after the wedding of Miss Greta Pemeroy. Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harriman, of New-York, are

the guests of Mrs. Charles Hall for a few days. Miss Alice Preston, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, at Arnsea Hall, Charles M. Oelrichs returned from New-York this evening.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Lenox, Mass., July 20.-The Lenox Horse Show Association has elected the following executive mittee: Girard Foster, chairman; Dr. Henry P. Jacques, secretary and treasurer; Miss Kate Cary, William D. Sloane, John E. Alexandre and Frank K. Sturgis. The committee has not set the date for the show, but either September 8 or September 15 will be selected.

Minister Vogel, of Switzerland, arrived to-night and is a guest of Baron Giskra, of the Austrian Embassy.

Ivan Von Rubido-Zichy, of the Austrian Embassy, went to New-York to-day. Later this week he will sail for Vienna.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesney Richardson, of New-York, who accompanied Mrs. William H. Taller to New-York on Monday, have returned to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, who have been at their country place, have gone to Sag Harbor for several weeks.

Samuel Frothingham, Marshall Kernochan and David T. Dana have gone to Manchester, Vt., to represent the Lenox Golf Club at the annual tour-

Starters in a croquet tournament at Shadow Brook Inn to-day included Mr. and Mrs. Gustave De Strole and Count J. Somsich, of Washington; Mrs. Cornellus Provost, of Cedarhurst, Long Island; Mr. and Mrs. Mulford Martin, of Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. L. W. Bates, Lindell Bates, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Tunis and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Anson, of New-York; the Misses Elizabeth and Anabel Latimer and Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Cotton, of Wilmington, N. C., and F. Marion Whaley, of Charleston, S. C.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; Carles De Heredia and William B. Offield, of New-York, took part in a cricket match to-day on the lawns of Elm Court, William Sloane's country

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Titus, the Misses Charlotte and Cornella Barnes and the Misses Gilder, of New-York, assisted in the fête to-night for St. George's Episcopal Church, in Lee.

BARON VON STERNBURG AT HIS ESTATE. Berlin, July 20.-Baron Speck von Sternburg, the

lerman Ambassador to the United States, who has been here for three days transacting business with the Foreign Office, went to his estate near Leipzic to-day, with the Baroness. The Baron will not see the Emperor or Chancellor von Bülow September, when they return to Berlin from theil holidays.

KING OF SPAIN GOING TO BERLIN. Berlin, July 20-It is announced that the King of Spain will start for Berlin on September 10.

MRS. R. P. HOBSON ILL.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 20,-Mrs. Richmond Pearon Hobson, the wife of Captain Hobson, is ill at Mercy Hospital. Captain Hobson is at her bedside. Mrs. Hobson was taken suddenly ill while passing through Iowa. She gradually grew worse, and when she reached Des Moines it became necessary for her to be removed from the train and taken to the hospital.

GEN. BLACKMAR'S BODY STARTS EAST.

Chicago, July 20.-The body of General W. W. Blackmar, late commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, lay in state at Memoria Hall in the Public Library Building here to-day for several hours, and was viewed by hundreds of former comrades. The body was brought here from Bolsé City, Idaho, and was this afternoon taken to Boston for burial. Among those who accompanied the body were Post Commander in Chief A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee.

TO WELCOME TAFT AT TOKIO.

Tokio, July 20.-Extensive preparations are mak-Besides official receptions, imperial and otherwise the bankers' and other influential associations and societies are holding meetings and appointing reception committees. All Tokio is inclined to give the heartiest possible reception to Secretary Taft tuncheon by Mrs. J. W. Gerard at one of the Pinard cottages.

The affair to be given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on the evening of August 29 is in honor of Miss Sadie Jones, and there will be a cotillon, which will Mikado.

Miss Alice Roosevelt and the other members of the party, and will make a demonstration commensurate with the strength and appreciation of American friendship held by all subjects of the

LETTERS FROM READERS OF THE TRIBUNE.

WHAT PTOMAINES ARE.

Special Danger of Their Forming in Hot Weather-Precautions.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In a recent issue The Tribune printed the following:

Fatal poisoning with ptomaines after eating ice cream is an all too common occurrence at this time of year. It results from somebody's failure promptly to cool the milk employed in the manufacture of that popular delizacy, It is a pifty that it is difficult to fix the responsibility for such neglect upon the proper person.

As a constant reader of The Tribune, I should like to have explained the meaning of "ptomaine" poisoning. I would also ask what is meant in the above article by "somebody's carelessness in not promptly cooling the milk."

MRS. EDWARD TAYLOR. New-York, July 17, 1905.

[Ptomaines are poisonous products formed in fish, meat, milk and other articles of food by a process of decomposition that leaves little other trace of its action. Bacteria probably promote their formation, but on that point there remains some doubt. The taint develops in consequence of a failure to cook the food properly. At this season the duty of promptly reducing the temperature of milk at the dairy farm from which it is derived is often slighted, and as a result the fluid may come to market in what is a dangerous condition. Consumers buy it without suspicion, and when sickness is caused by its use it is usually too late to trace the original source, and consequently impossible to fix the responsibility.]

MERIT SYSTEM VINDICATED.

None Indicted in Postal Frauds Passed Civil Service Examination.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In an editorial of July 15 you say: Machen and Beavers and their associates were part of a machine which operated under Chvil Service rules and some of them may have entered the service by passing examinations; but did they carry out the merit system?

In its twentieth report the United States Civil Service Commission, referring to indictments in the Postoffice Department, said:

Postoffice Department, said:

An inspection of the commission's reards shows that none of those indicted entered the service through competitive examination. This should be gratifying to the advocates of the merit system, who hold that employes secured through fair, open competition are more likely to have a greater degree of integrity, as well as efficiency, than employes appointed under the patronage system. The one ciass of employes expect promotions only upon merit, and look forward to a career in the public service, while the other class, appointed through favor, usually employ the same means in securing promotions and important assignments; and thus regarding their positions from the selfish standpoint of personal gain, they cannot have the fame interest in their work or the success of the service as those appointed upon merit.

Washington, July 19, 1966. REFORMER.

A RACE RIOT MORAL

"Arrests Should Fit the Crime and Not the Color," Says Reader. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I desire to express my appreciation for the very able and impartial editorial in The Tribune to-day in regard to the recent race riots in this city. It is unfortunate that the Afro-American people on account of prejudice live in colonies, the respectful with the disrespectful. It must be re-

moral and criminal persons. If your excellent advice was taken generally in the matter of judging colored people "by their individual conduct and not by their color," what a great difference it would make in the so-called race problem! Certainly its solution would be much nearer at hand. All that has been asked by the leading colored men and women is that the race be judged as other races are judged-that is, by their individual conduct, character and worth. we are asked about the French people we do not go to the slums of Paris or New-York for material to judge them by, but we at once think of terial to judge them by, but we at once think of the best of the French people. Why do we not apply the same method to Afro-Americans? Of the many shots fired last Friday night fully two-thirds of them were fired by white persons. I assert that any man who violates the law ought to be punished therefor. But arrests and penalifes should fit the crime and not the color. New-York, July 16, 1906. JAMES F. ADAIR.

membered that all races have their share of im-

"THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY."

Protected by the Act of 1903.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is due to your readers that you correthe impression given by your editorial on "The Right of Privacy," in to-day's Tribune. The immediate result of Justice Parker's decision in the Roberson case was the enactment of a statute effectually covering that case. I inclose a copy of that statute. New-York, July 19, 1906.

125th Session, N. Y. Chap. 122

AN ACT to prevent the unauthorized use of the name or picture of any person for the outpose of trade. Hecame a law April 6, 1861, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority

of trade, became a law April 6, 1961, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, a majority being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1.—A person, firm or corporation that user for advertising purposes, or for the purposes of trade, the name, portrait or picture of any living person, without having first obtained the written consent of such person, or if a minor of his her parent or guardian, is suffity of a misdementor.

Sec. 2.—Any person whose Lame, portrait or picture is used within this State for advectising purposes or for the purposes of trade without the written consent first obtained as above provided may maintain an equitable action in the Supreme Court of this State against the person, firm or corporation so using his name, portrait or picture, to prevent and restrain the use thereof; and magalso sue and recover damages for any injuries sustained by reason of such use; and if the defendant shall have knowingly used such person had been also pertured to picture in such manner as is for hidden or declared to be unlawful by this set, the

hame, pertrait or picture in such bilden or declared to be unlawf. jury, in its discretion, may award exemplary damages.
Sec. 3.—This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and three